

1 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
2 DISTRICT OF NEVADA

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4 MARIA VARGAS,

5 Plaintiff,

6 vs.

7 HSBC BANK USA, NATIONAL
8 ASSOCIATION, AS TRUSTEE FOR
9 NAAC MORTGAGE PASS-THROUGH
10 CERTIFICATES, SERIES 2007-1, and
DOES I through X inclusive,

Defendants.

2:16-cv-01606-RFB-VCF

ORDER

11 Before the Court is Defendant HSBC Bank USA, National Association, as Trustee For NAAC
12 Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates, Series 2007-1's Motion To Stay Discovery Pending Determination
13 of HSBC's Motion to Dismiss or, in the alternative, Motion For Summary Judgment. (ECF No. 22). No
14 opposition has been filed and the time to file and opposition has passed. For the reasons stated below,
15 Defendant HSBC Bank USA, National Association, as Trustee for NAAC Mortgage Pass-Through
16 Certificates, Series 2007-1's motion is granted.

17 **LEGAL STANDARD**

18 When evaluating a motion to stay discovery while a dispositive motion is pending, the court
19 initially considers the goal of Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 1. The guiding premise of the Rules is that
20 the Rules "should be construed and administered to secure the just, speedy, and inexpensive determination
21 of every action." FED. R. CIV. P. 1. It needs no citation of authority to recognize that discovery is
22 expensive. The Supreme Court has long mandated that trial courts should resolve civil matters fairly but
23 without undue cost. *Brown Shoe Co. v. United States*, 370 U.S. 294, 306 (1962). This directive is echoed
24 by Rule 26, which instructs the court to balance the expense of discovery against its likely benefit. *See*
25 FED. R. CIV. P. 26(B)(2)(iii).

1 Consistent with the Supreme Court’s mandate that trial courts should balance fairness and cost,
2 the Rules do not provide for automatic or blanket stays of discovery when a potentially dispositive motion
3 is pending. *Skellerup Indus. Ltd. v. City of Los Angeles*, 163 F.R.D. 598, 600–01 (C.D. Cal. 1995).
4 Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 26(c)(1), “[t]he court may, for good cause, issue an order to
5 protect a party or person from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression, or undue burden or expense.”
6 Whether to grant a stay is within the discretion of the court. *Munoz–Santana v. U.S. I.N.S.*, 742 F.2d 561,
7 562 (9th Cir. 1984). The party seeking the protective order, however, has the burden “to ‘show good
8 cause’ by demonstrating harm or prejudice that will result from the discovery.” FED. R. CIV. P. 26(c)(1).
9 Satisfying the “good cause” obligation is a challenging task. A party seeking “a stay of discovery carries
10 the heavy burden of making a ‘strong showing’ why discovery should be denied.” *Gray v. First Winthrop*
11 *Corp.*, 133 F.R.D. 39, 40 (N.D.Cal.1990) (citing *Blankenship v. Hearst Corp.* 519 F.2d 418, 429 (9th Cir.
12 1975)).

13 Generally, imposing a stay of discovery pending a dispositive motion is permissible if there are no
14 factual issues raised by the dispositive motion, discovery is not required to address the issues raised by
15 the dispositive motion, and the court is “convinced” that the plaintiff is unable to state a claim for relief.
16 *Rae v. Union Bank*, 725 F.2d 478, 481 (9th Cir. 1984); *White v. Am. Tobacco Co.*, 125 F.R.D. 508 (D.
17 Nev. 1989) (citing *Wood v. McEwen*, 644 F.2d 797, 801 (9th Cir. 1981) cert. denied, 455 U.S. 942 (1982).
18 Typical situations in which staying discovery pending a ruling on a dispositive motion are appropriate
19 would be where the dispositive motion raises issues of jurisdiction, venue, or immunity. *TradeBay, LLC*
20 *v. Ebay, Inc.*, 278 F.R.D. 597, 600 (D. Nev. 2011).

21 Courts in the District of Nevada apply a two-part test when evaluating whether a discovery stay
22 should be imposed. *Id.* (citations omitted). First, the pending motion must be potentially dispositive of
23 the entire case or at least the issue on which discovery is sought. *Id.* Second, the court must determine
24 whether the pending dispositive motion can be decided without additional discovery. *Id.* When applying
25 this test, the court must take a “preliminary peek” at the merits of the pending dispositive motion to assess

1 whether a stay is warranted. *Id.* The purpose of the “preliminary peek” is not to prejudge the outcome of
2 the dispositive motion. Rather, the court’s role is to evaluate the propriety of an order staying or limiting
3 discovery with the goal of accomplishing the objectives of Rule 1.

4 **DISCUSSION**

5 Defendant HSBC Bank USA, National Association, as Trustee for NAAC Mortgage Pass-Through
6 Certificates, Series 2007-1’s Motion to stay is granted for two reasons. First, no opposition has been filed
7 to motion to stay. Local Rule 7-2(d) states, “[t]he failure of an opposing party to file points and authorities
8 in response to any motion shall constitute consent to the granting of the motion.” Here, it would seem that
9 the other parties have consented to the granting of the motion under Local Rule 7-2(d).

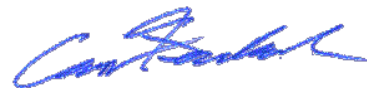
10 The Court has considered the motion to stay in light of the goals of Rule 1 to “secure the just,
11 speedy, and inexpensive” determination of all cases.

12 For good cause shown,

13 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the motion to stay (ECF No. 22) is hereby GRANTED. In the
14 event resolution of Defendant’s Motion to Dismiss Plaintiff’s Complaint or, in the Alternative, Motion for
15 Summary Judgment (ECF No. 10) does not result in the disposition of this case, the parties must file a
16 joint discovery plan within 21 days of the issuance of the order resolving that motion.

17 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a status hearing is scheduled for 10:00 a.m., April 25, 2017, in
18 courtroom 3D.

19 DATED this 23rd day of December, 2016.

20 

21 CAM FERENBACH
22 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE
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